

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1789.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Judge Grimke's Charge to the Grand Jury of Charleston,
October Sessions, 1789.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE grand inquest of this district has been of late years so unaccustomed to receive any charge from the magistrate presiding in this court, that were I to pretermitt the ceremony or duty of addressing you, it could not be considered as an innovation introduced in the present term.

The chief reason which renders a charge to a grand jury necessary or requisite is, that they may be more fully instructed in the duties of their office, and be familiarized with the method of proceeding to execute those duties; that they may not only be enabled conscientiously, as well as legally, to form a just opinion of the nature of the crimes with which offenders shall be charged, but also of the legality of evidence which may be produced before them; In fine, that they may have every opportunity of doing justice to their country and fellow citizens, by having explained to them how they may bring the guilty to condign punishment, and discharge the innocent from the apprehensions of a public trial. Hence the result of such information would be, a legal verdict. But as the practice of these principles and this process are so frequently submitted to a jury of this district, this part of the duty of the judges in the court of general sessions becomes in some degree less urgent and necessary than in the more distant tribunals; the common and reciprocal intercourse of mankind with each other, furnishes them with more ample and frequent means of obtaining information; teaches them to weigh with caution and candor subjects submitted to their discussion, and leads them involuntarily through apparent intricacies and subtle refinements, to decisions formed on the basis of truth, justice and impartiality. Such is the situation of the inhabitants of this district; and surely it is an advantage which they will ever continue jealous of maintaining, whilst the flame of liberty burns with unremitting purity, and with its lately acquired vigor and brilliancy. For as knowledge is the distinguishing criterion between man and the subservient brute creation, so is freedom the genuine characteristic of that part of mankind, who from their superior intelligence and more active and daring spirit have not feared the resentment of tyrants, but risking their wealth and their lives, have intrepidly encountered a thousand difficulties to obtain the object of their admiration. In this partial view of mankind, the mind is pleased with its reflections, and the heart animated by its sensations. But when we consider but for a moment how few nations are possessed of this idol, how do our feelings, changing, recoil upon us, and how do our sympathy and joy alternately excite commiseration and grateful sentiments. For what earthly transport can exceed the state of an independent freeman—what sublimity misery equal to the wretched existence of the slave.

But let us hope, that as we have been recompensed by the almighty decrees of Heaven in rescuing us from our tyrants, that the example of our success will lead other nations to imitate so glorious an enterprise, to assert their just rights as men, and to unfetter themselves from the bondage with which they have been so long oppressed. Nevertheless in the height of our zeal for the rights of mankind, and amidst our sincerest wishes for the general consummation of their welfare and happiness, we must not forget the tribute so justly due for our deliverance, or neglect the improvement of our own affairs. *Whenever the hand of Omnipotence shall deign to point out a WASHINGTON among their nations, the Divinity will not prove unfavourable to their prayers or to his exertions.*

Let our hearts then, in the first place, never cease to direct our thanksgivings to the throne of that grace which has illustrated our nation by such unexampled beneficence; and let the grateful acknowledgments of our just remembrance of past services perpetuate the unblemished honors of our chosen hero. The confidence of the people of America, instead of the jealousy and distrust incident to the various European forms of government, and truth, instead of that flattery, shall weave a wreath of heartfelt satisfaction for him; and gratitude, instead of the boasted loyalty of the subjects of princes, and their blind submission to the will of a superior, shall erect in the hearts of the citizens of the United States, the most honorable monument that ever graced the memory of man. This eulogium of our great and good commander, has been long impressed upon our minds; and time but serves to encrease our admiration of his excellent qualities, and to supply us with additional motives of gratitude for his disinterested and patriotic conduct.

Our next care, gentlemen of the grand jury, will be to watch the motions of our internal enemies, to anticipate their various intrigues, and to disappoint those secret combinations, into which they have entered. It may perhaps, be matter of curious enquiry, though of unsatisfactory inference, to consider the motives of many of the objectors to the new constitution; but this would lead me into a discussion too prolix for the present moment. I will content myself, therefore, with barely enumerating a few of these causes.

Some men feared the losing of that influence they had assumed and established to themselves, under the weak and divided governments of the several states; some again apprehended that they would be deprived of the benefits and emoluments of certain lucrative offices which they held under the respective legislatures of their country; the appointments of which were to be resigned into the hands of the President of the Union: a wish, perhaps, to involve this country in some destructive revolution, might influence others; for to men of no property, or to those who are so embarrassed in their circumstances, as to hope for no relief from their own labour, or the arts of peace, or are tormented with a discontented factious heart, rebellion and confusion would yield a rich harvest. For the honor of the human race, I hope, there are but few, if any such among us; but such have been found in other nations, and we must not flatter ourselves that mankind are more perfect in our time, than they have been heretofore.

An obstinate supercilious self-sufficiency, (the result of the want of proper information, and candid enquiry) and a capricious ostentatious vanity of not thinking like other people, will have its weight and influence with weak minds. Popularity also has encreased its votaries, and afforded men one more opportunity of declaiming on the danger in which the liberty of the citizen is likely to be involved, and of exhibiting their attachment to this ideal idolatry: Nor has jealousy, which rankles in the hearts of others, had less effect in diffusing this poison; for it is observable throughout the whole of the United States, a majority of the leaders of the opposition of our newly adopted government are not natives of our soil; hence this pernicious quality of the mind displays itself more widely in America, for doubtless there are many among us, who being mere adventurers, and meaning to return to their native country, cannot brook that a rival nation should be possessed of advantages superior to their own.

But, gentlemen, there is another sort of jealousy that agitates the soul of others; I speak of that mean invidious quality, which, sensible of its own demerits and want of worth, endeavours to establish itself a character by calumniating the conduct of others, and by finding fault with what it was not consulted to frame. We must also expect to find emissaries amongst us, who will seek to obtain a temporary favor of the people, and who, by courting and adulating their weaknesses, will ensure to themselves frequent opportunities of sowing discontent and sedition among our inhabitants. There is, gentlemen, one rank of citizens unfriendly to the present views of America, who deserve our real esteem, though we are adversaries in opinion; I mean those well intentioned ingenuous citizens, who are actuated by the purest motives—the real love of their country and its freedom. Just escaped from the galling manacles of one tyrant, they are, perhaps, too overweeningly zealous in their opposition. But the best of men will differ with the chastest intentions: let us therefore do justice to their passionate ardor in the cause of liberty—and discriminate the licentious intemperance of a party, from the jealous integrity of a true republican. For if men have never been able to agree upon the great and solemn truths revealed to us in the Christian dispensation, what flattering hope can we foster in our bosoms, that we should be all reconciled in one political problem. Vain hope! Whilst men are possessed of different views of interest—or ambitious aggrandizement, are actuated by other principles than those of honor or philanthropy—and are encumbered with the frailties of humanity, it would be foreign to, and inconsistent with our natures, to expect a concurrence of sentiment. But as the noblest religion ever professed in this world by mankind has thriven and established itself under the intolerant spirit of its opponents, let us hope that the work (which future ages, I doubt not, will honor as the master-piece of political wisdom) shall thrive also under the auspices and moderation of its present champions, and the persecution of its enemies. The learned and ingenious author of the *Federalist*, gentlemen, justly observes:—"That a dangerous ambition oftener lurks behind the specious mask of zeal for the rights of the people, than under the forbidding appearance of enthusiasm for the firmness and efficiency of government. History will teach us that the former has been found a much more certain road to the intro-

duction of despotism, than the latter—and that of those men who have overturned the liberties of republics, the greatest number have begun their career, by paying an obsequious court to the people—commencing demagogues, and ending tyrants."—Since, therefore, there are so many evil and mischievous principles meditating against us, and but one which is truly honourable, how much ought we to be upon our guard to disappoint or resist a secret adversary. It is said, that a settled train of correspondents was very early established in this business, and that it still continues to flow uninterruptedly from its impure source. When such means are adopted, where shall we find wisdom enough to detect, and prudence sufficient to defend us from its evil machinations. Let us, however, exert ourselves, trusting that Providence never will abandon those whom it has been pleased to divert from the crooked paths of speculation, private dishonor, and national infamy, into the high road leading to dignity, virtue, and honor; and that this will be the consequence of our having happily adopted the Constitution, and of our continuing to persevere (I hope successfully) to maintain it unfulfilled and unimpaired, against the struggle of our opponents, I could easily demonstrate to you. This will probably be the subject of another charge, and at a future day. For the present I will quit the topic, which is so truly dear and interesting to us all—I mean the welfare of our country—and apologizing for having withdrawn so much of your time from the particular official duties of the station you now appear in, I will proceed briefly to lay before you some of the more general principles which must guide your present decisions.

[Having pointed out as usual the common duties of the grand jury, he proceeded as follows.]

At the same time that you are empowered to examine witnesses against the prisoner, and none for him, I must inculcate upon you the propriety and necessity, of your listening to no other sort of evidence than that which is delivered to you by *persons in your presence*. Hard indeed is the method of trial before your tribunal, disgusting in some measure to your minds and contrary to the rules of law in other courts; where no decision is made, no verdict formed, until the testimony of both parties has been submitted to those sitting in judgment. But if you were to attend to *written evidence*, it would be placing those criminated in a situation infinitely more harsh, and would favour a kind of persecution unknown to the freemen of this country: for no man shall be charged or convicted of having committed any crime or offence, without having those who accuse him brought *face to face*. The substitution therefore of a written evidence instead of personal testimony, would be an innovation of dangerous tendency, and might be made the legal tool of oppression to the citizen, when it can be in no wise justified by policy or necessity. Should a man be found guilty before you of any offence whatever, upon this kind of testimony, you brand him with a stigma which he perhaps may never have an opportunity of wiping off. For should not his accusers appear before the petit jury at his trial, there is no method of acquittal for him from the charge, which our law points out. True it is the court will discharge him: but how will he come forth to his fellow-citizens? Marked as a base flagitious character; and as one who only escaped the punishment he justly merited for his crimes, by the negligence or perhaps misfortune of his accuser. I mention this, gentlemen, to you, because it is proper you should be well informed upon a point so favourable to an impartial trial; and it is with the more confidence that I have dwelt so long on this idea, because the judges of the court are unanimously of the opinion I have now given you. Perhaps it would be sufficient that I should add no other reason than what I have already submitted to your consideration. But it is also a maxim adopted by one of the best authors who has written on the criminal law, that a prisoner has a right to challenge a grand juror. This, it is true, has not been recognized by the practice of this court, but I confess I shall feel inclined, if a prisoner should object to one of you, to uphold the objection, and support the prisoner's right to challenge: More innovations have crept into the proceedings of your body than this alone; for formerly the evidence for the prisoner, as well as against him, used to be heard by you. But this has been discontinued, and the benefit of it, I fear, irretrievably lost to the unfortunate prisoners. Precedents increase precedents; and innovations multiply innovations. The rule of law, gentlemen, in this case is very clear, and has long been understood by professional men in the manner I have now explained it to you.

Let us not then permit a doctrine of so alarming a nature, as that of written evidence, to be adopted by us in our criminal courts. If, therefore, there should be any written documents of the guilt of those who

are to be tried, amongst the papers and indictments delivered to you, you will repudiate them as useless and disgraceful to your tribunal, unless the court should authorize you to proceed thereon. For although it is laid down in some very good authorities, that written evidence may be read in case of the death of a witness, I doubt whether it would be suffered to be done in a criminal cause, affecting the life, or even the character, of a fellow creature. There is, gentlemen, one act of the Assembly of this State, entitled, "An act for the better ordering and governing of negroes and other slaves," passed the 10th day of May, 1740, which is especially directed to be given you in charge; and although the reasons may not exist at present, which made it necessary at that time, yet, in obedience to the law of my country, I must remind you of it. I hope, therefore, that you will give it an attentive perusal, and if there should appear to you any defects in the policy of it; or that the law is too harsh and severe upon that unfortunate race of mankind, that you will soften off its rigorous effects; and that you will shew to the world, that having obtained your own liberty, you well know how to prize it, and that you are truly sensible how dear it is to mankind, by extending to the coloured people in our State as much indulgence as their unhappy subordinate situation will admit of.

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, (Jamaica) Oct. 1.
Tuesday last, a few minutes after three, P. M. this town was visited by a whirlwind or tornado, singularly capricious in its limits and effects. The base of the column of air agitated appears to have been compressed to a small circle below, for the theatre of its action here extends but a few yards, although the various matters borne aloft in its vortex, to an amazing height, demonstrated that the air above partook of its force and motion, to a wide circle. Its stream, or direction on earth, was from a little to the southward of west. A back upstairs house, behind Mr. Ogborn's, was the victim and the instrument of its vengeance; for the whole of the roof of the balcony and shingling of this building, having a westerly aspect, were borne upwards on the wind to a considerable height, in a circular sweep, with three long rafters attached to it, to the utter astonishment of all who saw it; that part of the roof not directly attached to those rafters, was separated from them in the air, and dispersed itself far and high in a flight of shingles, while the other, attached to the rafters, with their thick end downward, precipitated slantingly upon the front roof of a house forty yards distant in another street, with such force, that the ends of the rafters not only pierced through it, but even penetrated the ceiling of the rooms below; while the clumpy wreck of shingles that accompanied them lay flat on the battered object above. The western end of Mr. Townsend's balcony, just by Mr. Ogborn's premises, was wrenched from the house wall, and left in a ticklish situation; but it is now in the hands of tradesmen, to prevent its tumbling down.

Tuesday was likewise memorable by a shower of rain that fell about noon, which deluged the parade, and a few streets in the center of this town; but not a drop was shed at the river side, the work-house, or the poor-house, which form two thirds of a circle, not a mile in diameter.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Oct. 10.
Counterfeit dollars are now in circulation in Kingston, of the following description: They appear to be made of bell-metal; the impression is very imperfect; the letters round the head are very disproportionate, particularly the C, O, U, in CAROLUS, and the last A in GRATIA; but what is most remarkable, the front and back impressions are both upside down. The date is 1781, and weigh 20 grains less than the real dollars.

At Cape Francois the Commandant has received a lesson that he will probably never forget. A gentleman in the theatre, with a national cockade in his hat, uttering some very free expressions relative to government, the Commandant rose, reprimanded the freedom of his speech in a very angry tone, and threatened, if he repeated such behaviour, to confine him; whereupon an inhabitant went into the Commandant's box, struck him a severe blow on the face, and then, with assistance, forced him into the pit, or parterre, though it was nearly filled with soldiers; compelled him, on his knees and with his hands raised in a supplicating posture, to beg pardon of the gentleman he had presumed to reprimand, and of the whole house for the insult offered them. He was then permitted to rise and depart, having first fixed a national cockade in his hat; but his carriage was seized, loaded with filth of the vilest description, and conveyed under a gallows, and there burnt to ashes.

The sufferings of the people of the Brig Jamaica, in their passage from Norfolk to this port, were truly distressing. In lat. 34, long. 72, they encountered a very severe gale of wind, which lasted two hours. During this gale, a great quantity of lumber was washed overboard, all her sails were split, and what added to their disaster was, they had not another suit to replace them. In this gale the vessel had nearly foundered. In the utmost distress they touched at the island of Cuba, to obtain a supply of provisions; for which purpose the master went on shore in a boat with two of the seamen, for whose return, Mr. Flinn, the mate, waited off and on no less than forty-four hours. During this time the vessel made hourly eighteen inches of water. In this truly trying situation, there were, besides the mate, but two men and one boy to work the vessel; upon which account, and considering their truly deplorable condition, it was judged most advisable to bear away for this island. Such was the extreme distress of these unfortunate people, that for the first three of the last ten days of their passage, they were reduced to the scanty allowance of one biscuit per day for each man, and for the last seven days, in which, to add to their misfortunes, they were becalmed off the east end of this island, they flared but a biscuit a day among them all. On the 11th, two days before they entered Port-Royal, they had five and an half feet of water in the hold.

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jamaica) Oct. 17.
By vessels just arrived from Hispaniola, there are advices that the French inhabitants of that island feel, with unabating energy, the glorious cause in which their patriotic countrymen of old France are embarked. Men of every class and description wear the national cockade of blue and white. Their accounts from France, similar in date and substance to ours, have filled them with the most lively hopes, and animated them with a spirit of resistance to the measures of their government, as forcible as it was unexpected by those entrusted with the executive power. At Port-au-Prince, both the governor and intendant have rendered themselves completely odious, by vain attempts to counteract an impulse that is irresistible. The effigy of M. Marbois, the latter, has been hung and burnt—the people loudly insist that both shall immediately quit the colony, and their departure is hourly expected. The press, hitherto under the severest restraint, triumphs in its freedom, and their weekly publications give an account of the proceedings of the states-general, without the smallest reserve.

Oct. 23. Captain Dowrick, of the Brig Minerva, from Newfoundland, informs, that one of the transports bound to Botany-

Bay, with convicts, was seen in St. Mary's Bay, on the south side of Newfoundland. The convicts on board had murdered the crew, and after running the vessel into port, they went ashore—Orders were immediately issued for their apprehension.

A L B A N Y, November 30.
By a gentleman this day from Canada, we are informed, that thirteen ships, from three to six hundred tons, have lately arrived at Quebec from Great-Britain, loaded with flour, wheat and peas; that the markets are thereby greatly overstocked; and that flour is now selling at two dollars and an half per hundred weight, and wheat at four-fifths of a dollar per bushel.

N E W - Y O R K, Dec. 3.
FROM A CORRESPONDENT.
Notwithstanding the intestine divisions inevitable in a republic, and which even appear necessary to its preservation, since, by furnishing food to the democratic spirit, they keep the state in health, by giving it life and activity; notwithstanding the public debt and increasing luxury of the people; and notwithstanding all the vices and imperfections which are the unhappy lot of human nature—the people of North-Carolina have at length given a proof of their wisdom and affection for the Union of America. This example, we sincerely hope, may soon be followed by the good people of Rhode-Island. The inhabitants of these states enjoy a felicity worthy to be envied, and of which other nations, perhaps, have no conception: so difficult it is, in living under the mildest yoke, to form just ideas of national liberty, grounded on the rights of humanity.

Let us adopt fair reasoning with the people; let it be made clear to them, the great advantages which they will derive from a junction with their sister states; and we may soon expect to see the United States more firmly bound by all the bonds of interest as well as friendship. Then shall we see happy days, and political liberty established beyond the power of intrigue to shake it. The United States will not be regulated by partiality, but by general acquiescence, and with the full view of augmenting the general good. No other restraint will be laid upon human actions, than what is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the Commonwealth. No respect will be paid but to distinguished merit, in the choice of officers; and we have every reason to believe, that, under the present administration, the greatest powers of our greatest men will at once display themselves, and act in concert.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, Oct. 21.
"There are the greatest commotions here you can possibly conceive, much greater than at Boston at the commencement of the late war. The people have rode some on jack asses—ordered the commandant to depart in 24 hours, with which he complied: they meet every day, and this day resolved to send a party to Port-au-Prince to seize Mons. Marbois, the intendant, whom, if they should take, it is thought they will sacrifice. The militia and troops are all under arms, and to the number of 600 patrol the streets every night, as they are under the greatest apprehension of an insurrection of the negroes in this convulsion."

"You would be surprised to see or hear with what boldness the people act and speak—they have liberated the prisoners from the gaol, and this day discovered some circumstances relative to a plot of the negroes."

From the same, dated Oct. 25.
"Capt. ——— being detained by an embargo four days, gives me an opportunity to add to my former, that the tumult amongst the people here still continues; what it will arrive to, God only knows. The whole militia have been under arms continually, and yesterday a party set off for Port-au-Prince, after M. Marbois. An embargo was laid by the committee of the people, and no vessel has been able to get out for 4 or 5 days; the government is under their entire controul, and all orders issue from them.—Had they but as many whites as negroes, I have not the least doubt but Hispaniola would declare itself a free and independent government—it is not far from it now."

"The citizens have signed an agreement, and they are determined to sacrifice their lives before they will recede from it; they fear no opposition from the soldiers. The town was illuminated three nights for fear of an attack from the negroes. These commotions greatly impede business."

"This day a cargo of horses were sold for 28 dollars per head."

"By a gentleman from Aux-Cayes we learn, that the tumults are not less at that place than at the Cape. The head of one of the king's officers was cut off, stuck on the end of a pole, and carried through the streets."

There was no mail from the southward of the Patowmack received at the post-office on Saturday last, which may in some measure account for the failure of official dispatches to government respecting the ratification of the constitution by the state of North-Carolina.

Dec. 10. In the gale of wind on Thursday the 26 h ult. the sloop ———, capt. John Arnold, from l'Orient, bound to Providence, and the schooner Neptune, capt. Wiles, from Wilmington, bound to Boston, were stranded near the south ferry, Narraganset. The vessel and cargo of the latter will be saved.

A schooner belonging to Nova-Scotia was, by the violence of the gale, drove out of Stonington harbour, with only one man on board.

In Cape-Ann harbour a coasting sloop parted her cables and went on shore.

In Marblehead a fishing schooner foundered at anchor, she had 400 quintals of fish on board, the people were all on shore.

A writer from Florence, in Italy, gives a melancholy account of the destruction made by an earthquake in Borgo San Sepolcro; about 30 houses being swallowed, 150 thrown down, and upwards of a thousand souls perished.

On Thursday last arrived here the sloop Wilmington Packet, captain Brainsby, from Wilmington, North-Carolina, by whom we have received the important intelligence, that the Convention of that state had adopted the New Constitution, on the 20th of last November.

For the Adoption,	193
Against it,	75
Majority,	118

R I C H M O N D, December 3.

On Monday the twelve amendments to the constitution of the United States proposed by Congress were agreed to by the House of Delegates. This circumstance cannot fail to give general satisfaction to the community at large, since it proves the sincerity of those who were friends to the government, when they declared in the Convention, that they would join its adversaries in their endeavours to procure such as were rational and proper, and would serve to remove the scruples and fears of the conscientious and honest: For the friends of the federal government favoured these amendments even more than its adversaries. From hence we may fairly conclude that a general union of sentiments on this great question will shortly take place, and that such other amendments as may claim the attention of Congress upon similar principles will be acceded to by them and us without opposition. The Senate is yet to decide upon the subject, before the adoption on the part of this state is complete—but as they too are the representatives of the people, and no doubt inspired with the same sentiments of patriotism, and wishes to quiet the minds of the doubtful and apprehensive among their fellow-citizens—it would be indelicate and offensive even to suppose that their votes on the subject would be different from those of the House of Delegates.

W I L M I N G T O N, December 12.

Died, on Sunday the 15th ult. at his habitation near Lewis Cross-roads, in the 53d year of his age, Isaac Carty, Esq; Colonel of the Delaware regiment, &c. and on the Tuesday following

was decently interred at the Presbyterian meeting-house, near Duck-creek Cross-roads.

And on Sunday, the 22d ult. in the 60th year of her age, universally beloved and regretted, Mrs. Margaret Miller, the pious and amiable spouse of the Rev. Mr. John Miller, of Kent county, in this state.

Last Sunday evening, a Mr. Elston, on his way to Philadelphia, was attacked near Jarvis's tavern by a footpad, who demanded his money, and, upon denial, knocked him off his horse, which he mounted and rode off with, expecting to find some booty in the saddle-bags, but being disappointed, he turned the horse loose, which the owner got the next day.

Price-Current at Brandywine Mills,
Wheat 7/3 to 7/6.
Superfine flour 42s to 43/6.
Common ditto 34s to 36/6.
Middling ditto 28s to 30/6.
Shipstuffs, per cwt. 10/6 to 11/6.
Indian corn 2/6 to 3/6.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 16.

In the Convention for altering and amending the constitution of Pennsylvania, on Friday last, in pursuance of the order of the day, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a draught of the New Constitution.—William Findley, Edward Hand, Henry Miller, James Wilson, William Irvine, William Lewis, James Ross, Charles Smith and Alexander Addison, Esquires.

The President of the United States has been pleased to appoint the Honorable William Drayton, Judge of the Federal Court for South-Carolina District, vice the Honorable Thomas Pinckney resigned; also the Honorable Cyrus Griffin, Judge of the Federal Court for Virginia District, vice the Honorable Edmund Pendleton, resigned.

In China, to make the earth fertile, it is not enough to compose good books of agriculture, but that there be no law which opposes cultivation.—It is a happy circumstance for the United States, that the President has always shewn a strong attachment to agriculture and every other species of husbandry. Is it to agriculture we shall hereafter be indebted for making us a great people. A too-unlimited foreign trade might prove our ruin.—The taxes in China do not amount to more than one-thirtieth of the produce, while every farmer in England pays one-tenth to the clergy, and two or three tenths more to the government. The Chinese enjoy their property almost entire; consequently their government, in this respect, is better than that of England, although it is not so good in regard to their persons. The habitual and enormous distribution they make of the strokes of the bamboo, and their arbitrary punishments, debase their souls, and make almost every Chinese a knavish merchant, a cowardly soldier, and a discreditable citizen.

Married, on Friday last, Captain Gwin, of this port, to Miss Molly Lukens.

From Allen's (New-England) Marine List.
November 20. Arrived, schooner Sally, Knott, from Cape-Francois, in 21 days.

On the 29th ultimo, in lat. 25. 33, long. 73. 50, spoke the brig Munster Lass, James Lawless, Master, from the Bay of Honduras, bound to Philadelphia, having sprung her masts and bowsprit, and split his rudder head: also in want of provisions, with which Captain Knott supplied him, when he bore away for Cape-Francois to refit.

On the 19th ultimo, in lat. 29, long. 65, the brig Neptune, H. Perkins, from this port bound to Aux-Cayes, met a gale of wind, in which he lost his main-mast and 32 horses; the vessel that spoke him supplied him with a spar. A number of French and English vessels met the gale, and arrived at the Cape dismasted.

On the 3d and 4th instant was held a public examination of the pupils belonging to the Young Ladies Academy, in Front-street, near Arch-street, conducted by Mr. John Poor, the principal Master, and superintended by seven of the Trustees thereof, in the presence of a considerable number of respectable citizens. This examination was conducted with good order and decorum, as usual, during which the specimens of improvement exhibited by the several scholars, upon close trial, perhaps exceeded the expectations of most who were present. At the close of the exercises, the following premiums were conferred by the President, having been previously adjudged them by the Trustees present, excepting those for good behaviour only, which were adjudged by Mr. Poor, viz.

IN THE FIRST CLASS.	
To Miss CASSANDRA WALLIS for excelling in	Good Behaviour.
ANN LOXLEY	Reading.
MOLLY WALLACE	Writing.
MOLLY DOLBY	Arithmetic.
ELIZA SHUFF	Grammar.
ELIZA DOLBY	Geography.
DEBORAH HILLEGAS,	Composition.

IN THE SECOND CLASS.	
To Miss KITTIE KUCHER for excelling in	Good Behaviour.
JANE VANUXEM	Reading.
MOLLY SCHAEFFER	Writing.
MARTHA ROSE	Arithmetic.
SABINA SCHAFF,	Grammar.

After which the following Address was delivered to the Young Ladies, by Dr. Benjamin Say, who was previously appointed to that service by a board of the Trustees:—

Y O U N G L A D I E S !

IT has been customary in this valuable institution, for one of the Trustees to deliver an address to the pupils at the close of each examination; and as I have been honoured by the appointment at this time, I therefore now rise to discharge that duty; if not fully to your wishes or expectations, depend upon it that the sentiments flow from pure respect and affection for you;—but what shall I say so expressive of the emotions of my heart, as to be sufficiently operative upon your minds how much interested I feel myself for your progress in useful knowledge! Yet feeling, in some measure, flattered, that you are convinced of my exertions for your advancement, I proceed to lay before you those things which I conceive to be of some consequence; but am sure that in any point of view they can do you no injury.

You are all of you young, and have advantages, which you ought highly to prize, above numbers of others who are brought up in a great measure in a state of ignorance, not possessing knowledge enough even to read their own native language with propriety. Observe them, how unenlightened their minds—clouded with errors and superstitious notions in things appertaining to usefulness in this life, and the social duties, which all ought to possess. But I trust the number of these will be daily lessening, since seminaries of learning are now established upon this new and excellent plan, conducted by Masters of judgment and competent knowledge. You have all the advantages which can be obtained from this mode, and the different branches of science, which are taught in the Young Ladies Academy, of which you are pupils, of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography and composition, are abundantly sufficient to unfold the latent buds of your minds, and expand their variegated beauties. But you must not expect that this can be done for you without attention and application on your parts, and a co-working with your Tutor, who, I am confident, possesses literary abilities fully competent to the task he has undertaken.

Spelling with accuracy lays a proper and substantial foundation for good reading and correct writing: for it gives facility in the

first case; and let the latter be ever so well done otherwise, even with a fair hand, the words judiciously spaced, with a proper inclination, &c. yet if the spelling should be bad, the piece is much injured in the eye of the judge, and the composer censured as one possessing no, or a very slight, education. Seeing, then, that this branch of tuition is of such vast importance, I have earnestly to recommend, that you pay particular attention to it. Yet indeed every part of the whole previously enumerated is of great consequence; for with a competent knowledge of grammar, you will be enabled to trace out such errors in our language as may, through inadvertence, have crept in, and with facility to correct them: it will assist you to speak with accuracy--is of no small account in composition, and will considerably help you to read with judgment.

Arithmetic, or the knowledge of figures, is also a branch of education highly necessary for your attainment, with which you cannot dispense. It will enable you to buy or sell advantageously--cast up accounts, and in general, to transact such business as may be found occasionally necessary for yourselves, and as assisting companions to the other sex. It is also very useful and indispensably necessary, to the full attainment of a knowledge of geography, this pleasing, useful and important acquirement, which will give you a right understanding of the different countries in the known world, with the variety of climate, soil, produce, inhabitants, &c. I believe the further the grateful enlightened mind pursues the study of geography, the more will it have to admire the wonderful works of an Almighty hand, the Sovereign Governor of immensity, and have, with full conviction of heart, to exclaim with Milton-- "These are thy glorious works, Parent of good! Almighty! thine!---this universal frame."

Composition, the seventh or last branch of science to be spoken to, has for its foundation, spelling, reading, writing, and grammar. It is of no small account, for without it you cannot correspond even by letter to a friend or acquaintance, or pen down any transaction, or common daily occurrence of life, with advantage. In short, there requires very little to be said respecting its importance, as you must all be convinced of its utility in the finishing of your education.

A competent knowledge, then, of the several branches of science taught in this valuable seminary, is, perhaps, abundantly sufficient to complete the female mind.

It will be expected, doubtless, that something will be said relative to your performances; and I feel a secret and undescribable satisfaction to have it in my power thus publicly to inform you, that I have been much pleased at the several examinations at which I have had the honor of attending your exercises as a Trustee; that I have been fully sensible of your improvements in your literary pursuits. That emulation which has always been very obvious through the several classes, must reflect great credit upon yourselves, as well as honour upon your Preceptor, and furnishes a convincing proof of the extraordinary utility of this plan of education, in preference to any heretofore pursued; for I believe it is very clear, that since this mode has been adopted, the pupils have made much greater progress in their acquirements in academic knowledge, and I have no doubt but that those who are present will join me in this sentiment, that you have all done well at this time; and it must give you satisfaction to be informed, that the Trustees are much pleased with your improvement, and trust, that you will go on, with confidence and your usual ardor, to the full accomplishment of the wishes of your Parents, Preceptor and Trustees.

Now to you, my honoured young friends, who have at this time received premiums---I wish to give you all the merit you can deserve upon this occasion. You have nobly contended for the prize with very formidable and determined opponents, who disputed the ground with you inch by inch, with praise-worthy perseverance and undaunted fortitude. I hope I shall not derogate from your achievements by informing you, that you gained the conquest, most of you, by a very small superiority; yet you have gained it by application and attention. The merit, therefore, rests with you, which, in my opinion, is sufficient encouragement to continue your exertions for the attainment of knowledge with unremitting care and attention; for, by your plan, you may obtain other premiums in twelve months, for the very branches you have gained them for at this examination, according to a late rule agreed upon by a board of your Trustees; in the mean time you may have them conferred upon you for some other parts of your education.

And to you, my worthy Young Ladies, who have not been honored with premiums at this time, what shall I say sufficiently emulating to encourage you to hold on your way. You have all, as I said before, done well. Many of you have been rewarded heretofore, and very deservedly, for your superior merit. You ought not to expect to have premiums adjudged to any of you at every examination; yet for my part I must candidly confess, that many of you are so nearly equal in knowledge to those who have just now been rewarded, that it was with some difficulty I could discriminate between you; and as those who have now received cannot be eligible at the next examination, to a reward in the several branches for which they have now been honored, some of you will unquestionably be then dignified. You have in consequence every encouragement to continue in persevering attention to your learning.

I have only to regret, that we have no more premiums to bestow, as numbers of you, who have not received them at this time, richly deserve them, for your skill and improvement.

I have no doubt but you will readily acknowledge that it is really necessary for every school or seminary of learning to establish rules or laws for the good government thereof, which may, in some instances, appear to preclude hard at times upon individuals:---But it is, notwithstanding, clearly proper for every one to comply strictly with them, in order to prevent confusion, and enable the pupils to advance with greater facility in their studies. I, therefore, have earnestly to advise the whole of the scholars belonging to this excellent academy to pay due attention to the rules thereof, and the salutary advice of the Master, by which means you may save yourselves trouble, and perhaps degradation. Be careful in your deportment and behaviour, both in and out of school, that you may have praise, by all who shall have the pleasure of your acquaintance.

Your performances, indeed, have been honorable to yourselves, and affords us a clear and convincing testimony of the excellent abilities of your Master, in conducting you forward in the pleasing paths of science. But, my friends, it is not enough for you only to gain knowledge, and suffer your talents to be obscured or buried in oblivion. No, you ought to exert your acquirements towards the good of your fellow-creatures, and more particularly in rendering unto the great and adorable Dispenser of all good and perfect gifts, the praise and adoration due to him, for the manifold favors he bestows upon you from time to time; taking up a determined resolution to walk in the way of his requirements---Then will your learning be a blessing to you, and assist to obtain for you peace of mind here, and the fruition of joy, with everlasting happiness hereafter.

Permit me now to conclude this hasty address, having been honored with the appointment but a few days ago, being necessarily engaged during part of the time in important business, by informing you that your improvement in knowledge is very evident since the last public exhibition, and bidding you farewell, with sincere wishes for your prosperity in all good things. I hope to meet you at the next examination, with the same laudable emulation which has heretofore been so evident amongst you.

The whole was orderly closed by a prayer.

Published by order of the Trustees,

JAMES SPROAT, President.

To our BRETHREN, the Citizens of NEW-JERSEY.

EVERY friend of our national prosperity must feel himself interested in your plan of maintaining your poor by means of manufactures. It is at once wise and humane. The object of the present little Address is, to recommend to you to take great care in fixing the seats of your several factories. Let them unite these three objects---1st. A fund of fuel that will not fail, or access to it.---2d. A fund of forage, that will be equal to the supply of an encroaching and accumulated population.---3d. As interior a situation as can be found, which possesses the first two requisites, that a market may be afforded for the produce of those farms, that are at present subject to a heavy expence of carting.

Let your females be taught to weave. It is more healthful than many of the sedentary employments of their sex, such as knitting, needle-work, carding and spinning. Weaving a yard of jean or plain cotton stuff is worth 7d. or 8d. specie, and a steady person may easily weave seven yards in a day: That is, 3/6 to 4s. per day may be earned by a female weaver. A young woman that can read and write, and earn four shillings specie a day, is well endowed. No prudent young man need be afraid to marry her: This we ought to attend to among ourselves: In the mean time it is suggested, from our due regard to you likewise.

Endeavour to have a command of water. Machines that go by water may work wonders: They have enabled the British nation to advance their cotton manufactures two or three hundred per cent. in a very few years.

Look immediately to your inland navigation and main roads. Cheap carriage of raw materials, fuel and provisions, are the greatest of all aids to manufactures.

You have wisely banished your paper tender. Commerce, foreign and domestic, sickens at the sight of it. Since the federal constitution has removed all danger of our having a paper tender, our trade is advanced fifty per cent. How has this happened? Our monied people can trust their cash abroad, and have brought their coin into circulation. The same thing will happen to you in a year or two. A million of specie dollars have been introduced into business in this state since the peace, by persons who have come from abroad to settle among us. Would they have done this if we had a paper lawful tender? No. Nor will prudent foreigners ever introduce their money into the manufactures, internal trade or foreign commerce of a country, that has paper money, unless it be to fleece the inhabitants by profits of cent. per cent.

Look well to your habits of living. Tho' without foreign trade, do not import spirits cost you more than all your taxes? Is this necessary? Could you not draw from your lands those excellent and wholesome substitutes---porter, ale, beer, methuein and cyder.

Brethren of New-Jersey, rouse yourselves. Let industry, economy, and the use of home made articles become a fashion. They will be more honorable than purple and fine linen, and will increase the power of your country.

THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

December 4th, 1789.

Trenton, December 17, 1789.

THE General Communication of

the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in New-Jersey, will be held at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on the first Tuesday in January next, of which the several Lodges under the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge will take notice.

MASKELL EWING, G. Sec'y.

Just Imported, and for Sale, by

Hewes & Anthony,

At their Store, the north side of Chestnut-street wharf,

FRESH Malaga raisins in casks and jars, and

Choice old Malaga wine, also

Teneriffe wine in pipes and hogheads,

Gin in hogheads,

A quantity of Boston beef of superior quality,

Picked and common mackerel,

Codfish in hogheads,

Whale oil and spermaceti candles,

Whale bone and salmon,

Burlington pork and Connecticut beef,

New-England rum,

Rhode-Island cheese,

Eighteen chests hyson tea of best quality,

Four cases cassia,

A few bales cotton,

Russia and ravens duck,

Drillings,

Brown sheeting, and

New-England tow linen,

And a few casks zod nails.

Philad. Dec. 15 1789.

ISAAC GRAY,

Having removed from the Country to the House lately occupied by Joseph Shoemaker, in Second Street, six Doors above Race-street,

HAS FOR SALE,

GENUINE Madeira, Lisbon, Sher-

ry, Red Port, Malaga, Teneriffe and Fayal wines; Old Jamaica spirits, West-India rum, brandy, geneva, sweet oil, loaf and muscovado sugars, coffee, chocolate, tea, mustard in bottles, Leiper's snuff, mace, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, pepper, ginger, allspice, allon, copperas, indigo, best double Gloucester and country cheese, &c.

N. B. He will acknowledge the kindness of his acquaintance and others, both in the city and country, who will please to favour him with their custom, as he trusts he shall be able to serve them to satisfaction.

WE, the subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas at Newtown, for Bucks county, in an attachment, wherein Samuel Breckenridge is plaintiff, and Daniel Cahill, late of Greenwich township, Sussex county, and State of New-Jersey, is defendant, do hereby give notice to the creditors of said defendant once more, to appear before us, with their respective demands, and proper vouchers for the same, on Tuesday, the fifth day of January next, at the house of Solomon Hart, inn-holder, in Warwick township, Bucks county aforesaid, at two o'clock in the afternoon, that the debts and credits of said defendant may be ascertained, and distribution made of his effects as the law directs. All those who neglect complying herewith may depend on being excluded from a dividend of said estate.

JOHN CARR, ANDREW LONG, and
JONH KERR, Auditors.

Dec. 1, 1789.

Philadelphia, November 27, 1789.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of the

city and county of Philadelphia, a NEGROE MAN, who calls himself William Liggins, supposed to be a runaway slave from the state of Virginia, at a place called Henrico; he is marked on each cheek, which appears to have been burnt in, and says he served four years to the carpenters trade with a Robert Williams. His master, or others claiming said Negroe, are desired to come, prove property and take him away, in six weeks from this date, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

For S A L E,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, 17 miles from Philadelphia, and one from the sign of the White Horse on Lancaster road, lately in the tenure of John Smith, but at present occupied by Stephen Bowen, containing 196 acres 86 whereof are tillable, and have lately been well limed; eleven or twelve acres of the meadow are mowable, most of which can be watered, producing some of the best grass in the county, and equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood; the remainder is woodland; there are about one hundred fruit trees, many of them young, but all have borne. On said plantation is a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor: at a small distance another dwelling-house, suitable for a tenant, also a barn and other necessary buildings, all of which have been new shingled within these four years. There are likewise two gardens enclosed with good pale fences, and a never-failing spring of excellent water within 40 yards of the house. Possession may be had the ensuing spring. The terms may be known by applying to JOSEPH BRINGHURST, and JAMES BRINGHURST, junr. in Philadelphia, or THOMAS ROSS, Esq; West-Chester.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of ISAAC BURROUGHS, late of Pitts-Grove, deceased,

A PLANTATION and Tract of Land, situate in Pitts-Grove, Salem county, and State of New-Jersey, containing, by computation, 170 acres, about 20 of which are cleared and fenced, the remainder well timbered, there are on the premises a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, also a good Grist-mill, almost new, built on a never failing stream of water, hath plenty of custom, and is situate in a neighbourhood where great quantities of wheat is raised, and about 30 miles from Philadelphia. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living near the premises, surviving executor, who is authorized to convey the premises in fee simple to any person or persons who shall buy the same.

JOSEPH BURROUGHS.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania, ss.

HENRY FRIDAY, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpoena directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the second day of January next, to answer the libel of your wife Margaret Friday, praying for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania, ss.

MARY BOOR, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpoena directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to answer the libel of your husband William Boor, praying for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania, ss.

HENRY BOSSLER, you are hereby notified, pursuant to a subpoena directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Court, in the said city, to be held at the State-House in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to answer the libel of your wife Sarah Bossler, praying for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, on the 24th of March last, did execute two notes under my hand and seal, to be paid to Lewis Steward, or order, one for nine pounds ten shillings, payable the first day of August next, and the other for the like sum of nine pounds ten shillings, payable the first instant, which notes were given to him by me for a horse, which he warranted sound, but shortly after I found defective in his eyes. I do therefore forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay either of them, until compelled by a due course of law.

November 27, 1789. † ADAM BEIDLEMAN.

THE public are hereby informed

that James Rumsey, Esquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the states of Pennsylvania and New-York acts of Assembly, vesting in him the sole and exclusive right of making, using, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath also petitioned Congress, and filed of record with the Secretary of the House of Representatives, plans and specifications of the said machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, using, and vending the same throughout the United States, so soon as Congress shall pass any act for granting letters patent, or for securing to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been constructed for Mr. Joseph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumsey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of assembly) by which it is clearly demonstrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all cases, double to that of the best constructed over-shot wheels, and will be still greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great saving will be introduced in the construction of mills, both by their works being originally much more simple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much easier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumsey's cylindric and pendulum saw mills, will still require much less water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their construction is more simple and cheap than any other mode now in use: the power gained by these modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All persons in the states of Pennsylvania and New-York, who are desirous of purchasing rights for constructing and using the above machines, or any others included in the aforesaid acts of Assembly, are requested to apply to the subscribers, who are duly authorized to dispose of such rights. The cylinders and some other machinery peculiar to these mills, will be prepared, if the purchasers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumsey, who will calculate the size of the said machinery for every given head of water: And in order the sooner to extend the use and benefit of these machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be disposed of for a much less premium to such persons as may make application before the first day of January next, than to those who may apply afterwards, when these machines shall be brought into more general use and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the first instance, either superintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in person, or he will instruct some skilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
JOSEPH BARNES,
JOSEPH FEW.

ew3M

September 30, 1789.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Authorized by Act of Assembly, for the SALE of a
Real Estate, and a large and valuable Collection of Paintings, Engravings, &c.
Late the property of Mr. ROBERT EDGE PINE, deceased.

Prizes, No. Lots.

Prizes, No.	Lots.	Value.	Total.
1	1 A lot of ground 71 feet front on Eighth-street, and 130 feet in depth; on which is erected an elegant new brick house 42 feet front by 50 feet deep, completely finished, and well accommodated either for a large family or for a public house; a good pump in the yard; a neat garden in the rear of the house, and a court-yard in front,		\$333 30 90
2	1 A lot of ground adjoining to the fourth side of the former, 29 feet front on Eighth-street, and 130 feet deep		1333 30 90
3	1 A fine original allegorical picture, representing the liberty and prosperity of America, 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 10 inches (framed)		220
4	1 Ditto, representing Mr. Garrick delivering an ode in honour of Shakspeare, and surrounded by Shakspeare's principal tragic and comic characters. The figure of Mr. Garrick is a real portrait and a striking likeness, 8 feet by 7 feet (framed)		220
5 to 8	4 Select scenes from Shakspeare's plays, viz. 1 from the Tempest, 2 from King Lear, and 1 from As you like it, 7 feet by 5 feet 8 inches,	170	680
9	1 Scene in the fourth act of Hamlet idem,		160
10	1 Medea and Jason, 7 feet 10 inches, by 6 feet 6 inches,		85
11	1 A superb full length Portrait of Mrs. Yates in the character of Medea, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, highly finished,		85
12	1 A fine portrait of His Excellency General Washington,		60
13 to 21	9 Venus and Cupid; Sleeping Venus; Scenes from Shakspeare; Peasant's Family; Roman Matron; Vertumnus and Pomona; Holy Family; Grecian Lady; different sizes,	40	360
22 to 24	3 The four Seasons from Rosalba, in crayons, well finished; Small whole length of King George II. and a Peasant's family	32	96
25 to 30	6 Landscape; Pastoral Concert; Vision of St. Helena; General Washington; Mad Woman in Chains; Small whole length of K. Geo. II.	22	132
31 to 39	9 Mr. Garrick resigning the Stage; L'Allegro from Milton; Fanny in the Maid of the Mill; Head of General Washington; Boadicea British Queen; The Seasons; Somnus and Cupid; Head of General Washington; Small whole length of a Spaniard in proper dress,	15	135
40 to 54	15 Various Portraits; Drawings in Chalk, finely executed; Fancy Pieces, &c. &c. in lots; also No. 52, an anatomical Figure in bronze; No. 53, a set of Prints of the Spanish Armada, bound and finely engraved; and No. 54, a Garden scene,	8	120
55 to 66	12 Ditto, Ditto,	7	84
67 to 108	42 Paintings in Oil and Crayons; Fancy Pieces; Fruit and Flowers; Drawings in Chalk; elegant Engravings framed and glazed; Landscapes; Miniatures, &c. &c. No. 82, a Shagreen case, containing 13 antique casts,	6	252
109 to 118	10 Ditto, Ditto,	4 60 90	46 60 90
119 to 151	33 Heads, Landscapes, Fancy pieces, &c.	3	99
152 to 501	350 Paintings, Drawings and Prints	2	700
502-1100	599 Engravings from celebrated Paintings,	1 30 90	798 60 90
	1100 Tickets, at Ten Dollars each,		11000

There are no absolute blanks in this lottery, for it is a lottery of sale; that is, if any person should purchase the whole 1100 Tickets, he would receive property equivalent to the price paid for those tickets, rated at a very low valuation; but as these tickets will be distributed amongst many hands, and some fortunate adventurer will get a valuable house and lot for the price of only ten dollars, it follows that many others must draw prizes of less value than the price paid for a ticket; yet every adventurer will be entitled to a prize.

It is proposed to draw this lottery on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets should be sooner disposed of. Tickets, at ten dollars each, may be had of Dr. J. Jones, Mr. John Vaughan, Mr. George Meade, Francis Hopkinson, Esq; Mr. Heatly, General Stewart, managers appointed by law; of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-street, and of such other persons in the several States as shall hereafter be nominated, of which public notice will be given. N. B. The tickets to be sold for CASH only.

After the drawing is over, the ticket numbers, with prizes annexed, will be published, and the adventurers are to send for their respective prizes at their own expense. The prizes will not be delivered to any person but the bearer of the ticket or tickets which may draw them.

N. B. A clear title, free of incumbrance, will be given to the person who shall draw the prizes No. 1 and 2.

All prizes must be demanded within nine months after the drawing is finished.

P. S. It would have been too lengthy an advertisement for a newspaper to have particularized in this scheme all the smaller prizes; a complete catalogue of them may be seen at Mrs. PINE's, a copy of which will be lodged with his Excellency the President of the State, as a security that no alterations will be made in the Numbers the Prizes now bear.

Philadelphia, November 21, 1789.

Northampton, November 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 23d day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-House, in Easton, a certain messuage and tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in Forks township, about three miles from Easton; bounded by land of Adam Dufford, Conrad Commeson, Michael Messenger and others; containing 272½ acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as late the property and estate of James Young, Esq; deceased, by
GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

WHEREAS LYDIA, the wife of the subscriber, of New-Britain, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, hath without lawful cause eloped from my bed and board, these are therefore to forewarn all and every person or persons whatever not to deal with, nor give her credit, on my account, as I have determined not to pay any debt or debts that she shall or may contract after the date hereof. Witness my hand, the 20th day of Nov. A. D. 1789.
JOSEPH MATHEW.

AS Joseph, the husband of the subscriber, of New-Britain township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, hath taken upon him to accuse me of elopement, necessity obliges me to justify my own character, and shew whether I have just cause or not thus publicly to lay open, in as favorable a manner as I now can, the treatment I have received from him. To say his behaviour is more like a savage than a husband would not exceed the truth. However, I shall omit several circumstances, and only mention, to prove what I say, that twice in the same night he forcibly dragged me out of doors, at which time I was obliged to take refuge in my mother's house, which is only a few poles distant. Now if this, and the like and worse conduct, which can easily be made appear, are not reasonable excuses, I leave it with an impartial public and the neighbourhood in which we live to judge.
Dec. 4th, 1789. LYDIA MATHEW.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE equal undivided half part of a Lot of sixteen acres of LAND, more or less, situated in Solebury township, in Bucks county, 34 miles from Philadelphia, on the York road, joining Corryell's ferry on the river Delaware, with the following buildings, viz. A valuable Merchant MILL, with two pair of stones, one whereof excellent French burrs, 4 feet 2 inches diameter, the other a cullen and country stone, 4 feet diameter, three boulding chests, one with two superfine cloths, one for ship-stuff, the other a country chest, a rolling screen, two fans and hoisting works, all going by water, also a new corn kiln, and a good saw-mill newly built, adjoining the merchant mill, which cuts from 6 to 8000 feet of board per week, the carriage going back by water, very conveniently situated for logs and wheat coming to the mills tails by water in large quantities, and for conveying flour to Philadelphia by water at a low rate, the water works all going by that never failing stream known by the name of Ingham's Big Spring; also a dwelling-house, cooper's shop, stabling, and store, which is a good stand for business.

Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS PARRY, living in Moreland township, Montgomery county, or to BENJAMIN PARRY, on the premises.

Clocks and Watches.

A VARIETY of good new and second-hand Clocks, with or without cases; an elegant musical chamber clock: Also a few new and second-hand watches, to be sold by THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, where all kinds of clock and watch work are done as usual.
N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted.

Just Published, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

Printer and Bookfeller, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia,
(Price One Eighth of a Dollar)

Poor Will's Pocket ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1790;

Being the Second after Leap-Year.

Containing (besides the necessary Astronomical Calculations) TABLE of the weight and value of sundry coins, as they now pass in Great-Britain and the United States of America. Times of holding the courts of law in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Yearly and general meetings of the people called Quakers. Scale of depreciation, for the settlement of debts, as established by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. Continental scale of depreciation, as established by the late Congress. Table of interest at six per cent. Table shewing the value of any number of English guineas, French guineas, French crowns and dollars, in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Tide table for sundry places in the United States. Tables of roads. Names of the members of the new Congress; Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; Judges, Attorneys and Marshals of the several district Courts of the United States; members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania; members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania; Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, &c. Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council-men of the city of Philadelphia; Judges of the Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia; City and County Commissioners; Street Commissioners; City Surveyors or Regulators; Sheriff, Coroner, &c. &c.
Salem, New-Jersey, December 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold, at public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of February next, on the premises, All the Moveable and Real Estate of Whitten Cripps, Esq; Sheriff of the county of Salem, consisting of, one horse and some cattle, 150 acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, stables, and other out-houses, &c. thereon; likewise 500 acres of marsh, opposite to the said farm; also 100 acres of marsh, lying on Mill-creek, joining lands of Francis Reddick and others; also 200 acres, more or less, in the township of Manington, joining lands of Job Shrieve and others; late the property of Whitten Cripps, Esq; Sheriff of the county of Salem; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Sinnickson, Esq; Collector of the county of Salem, and to be sold by
EDWARD SIDDON, Coroner.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1789.

On Wednesday, the 16th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-house, will be sold, at public sale, A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in Buffalo township, Black Hole Valley, in the county of Northumberland, containing 300 acres, with the usual allowance of 6 per cent. surveyed in the year 1774, and patented in May 1775, being the property of Isaac Williams, of Chester county, deceased. The most part of this land appears to be good, and well timbered with white oak, white walnut and white pine, it is also well watered, and a large quantity of good meadow may be made thereon; there is a log house on it, and some land cleared, now in the tenure of Ephraim Bennet. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the fourth side of the north-east branch of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169½ acres.

A Tract of patented land, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in said county, in six different patents, with the usual allowance.

303½ acres and allowance, situate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallen townships, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, situate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuffy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided share of two valuable tracts of land, situate upon the north and south sides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the subscriber, containing upwards of 500 acres.
November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

Mustard and Chocolate

MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give thirty-two fillings per bushel for good clean Mustard Seed, and in proportion for smaller quantities, at the store of the deceased, now of the subscriber, on the fourth side of Market street, about half way between Front and Second-streets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by
JOHN HAWORTH.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the said company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the business be completed, at such times and places as they shall appoint; and in case it shall be thought necessary to call any special meetings, the same shall be done on application in writing, signed by any five of the proprietors, made to the president, who shall thereupon give at least two months public notice of the time and place, in three several newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the business intended to be proposed; provided such meeting shall be at the place last appointed by the company.

To the President of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-President thereof--October 4, 1789.

S I R,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the subscribers, proprietors or share holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do request that a general meeting of said proprietors may be called, for the purpose of prosecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Federal constitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joseph Simons,) by their attorney,
Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Graetz.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 31st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose mentioned in the said application.
JOSEPH BULLOCK, Vice-President.
Philadelphia, October 22, 1789.

Montgomery county, December 5, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, on Wednesday, the 23d of this inst. December, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Stephen Mushen, in Jenkin-town, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 62 acres, more or less, situate in Cheltenham township, bounded by lands of Anthony Williams, jun. John Miller, and others; the buildings are good, two excellent orchards, with ten acres of meadow, and a proportion of timber, and the whole in good repair: Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John M'Laughlin, by
FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the 28th of November last, A BLACK HORSE, remarkably short bodied, rising 7 years old, some what brown about the mouth, has a large mane, which hangs on both sides of his neck, and about the middle of his rump betwixt the breadth of a penny and a dollar of hair rubbed off, his hind legs middling crooked, shod before, trots, paces and canters. Whoever takes up said horse, and gives information to the subscriber, so that he may get him again, shall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by
JAMES NESBIT.
December 6th, 1789.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, on the night of the 22d inst. a dark bay MARE, rising eight years old, a natural trotter, has neither brand nor ear mark, when she stands, she sets her off hind foot forward near her fore foot, about 13 hands high, shod all round. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her home, or if stolen, secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have Eight Dollars reward, or Three Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by
Nov. 27, 1789. ROBERT WALLACE.

Plymouth township, Montgomery county, Nov. 6, 1789.
CAME to the Black Horse tavern on Saturday last, a Black HORSE, with a white snip down his face, his hind feet white, about 14 hands high, and supposed to be about 16 years old. The owner is desir'd to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
HENRY CORSON.